Continued Contributions for the Destitute.

"PITY'S AKIN TO LOVE."

How the Prosperous Provide for Their Suffering Erothers and Sisters.

#### THE SOUP KITCHENS.

In Charge of Mr. Delmonico. Fourth precinct, No. 327 Water street, Captain

Sixth precinct, No. 110 Centre street, Captain

Seventh precinct, No. 79 East Broadway, Captain

Eighth precinct, No. 114 Wooster street, Captain Williams.

Eleventh precinct, No. 285 Second street, Captain Murphy.

Thirteenth precinct, No. 224 Delancey street,

Captain Hedden. Fourteenth precinct, No. 53 Spring street, Cap-

Eighteenth precinct, No. 302 avenue A, Captain

Nineteenth precinct, Second avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, Captain Gunner. Twentieth precinct, No. 511 West Twenty-ninth

street, Captain McElwain. Twenty-first precinct, No. 218 East Thirty-fourth

street, Captain Allaire.
Twenty-second precinct, Tenth avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, Captain Kil-

Twenty-ninth precinct, Thirty-first street, near

Seventh avenue, Captain McCullogh.

Other Soup Houses. Juvenile Guardians' Society, downtown relief,

No. 14 Dey street. Mr. Orentt's soup kitchen, No. 17 East Seventh

street, near Third avenue. Howard Relief Association soup houses,

police station, Leonard street, and No. 51 Thomp-Industrial School for Women, No. 47 East Tenth

street, near Broadway, gives meals and furnishes Fifteenth ward citizens' soup house, No. 219

Twenty-first Ward Reform Club's relief house, No. 232 East Thirty-third street.

Bread and beef house, No. 306 West Fifty-second street, near Eighth avenue. Sparta Club soup kitchen, opposite the Court

House, Flity-seventh street, near Third avenue. Twelith ward citizens' soup house, Hartem Market, 125th street. Mannattanville, 130th street, near Broadway.

In Brooklyn.

Fourth precinct temporary relief soup house, Vanderbilt avenue, near Myrtle avenue.

Tenth precinct soup house, corner Bergen and Pearsall streets.

Belping Hand, Atlantic avenue.

#### HOW THE POOR ARE FED.

Lentil soup to the extent of 2,800 galions was yesterday distributed by the Delmonico kitchens to the poor throughout the city. Cold and hunger compelled the attendance of over 12,000 people. To each boiler there were eighty gallons of water and 160 pounds of beef, besides the lentils, which are little brown peas. There was also a goodly mixture of vegetables in the soup, bread was pientifully supplied to all who came for relief. In the different precincts the police captains are working pretty hard, and giving all the assistance that they can toward the good work. There are only three exceptions, and these three captains, who shall be nameless, have too many other interests to occupy their minds, so that it is almost impossible for them to afford any help to the hungry and destitute inhabitants of their precincts. But too much praise cannot be given to the officers who, without neglecting their public duties, have spared time to help the poor.

FOURTH PRECINCT KITCHEN. This precinct is bounded by Chatham street and a part of Park row, the East River, Oliver street and Spruce and Ferry streets, and is noted for miserable and degraded wretchedness and all that sort of poverty which is ailied or associated with crime of various shades. Yet in this precinct, which is | Laught and Beach streets.] personal services and attendance at the soup kitchen for several days, there is a terrible amount of honest poverty. Wno can tell the stages whereby a decent family afflicted with want have to descend from roomkeeping in a re-spectable neighborhood to the purileus and slums the Fourth ward? It is only given to God to know how the decent poor suffer, strive, struggle and die in this city. Here are a number of women crowding in through the narrow doors of the soup house, haggard, worn and prematurely old before their time. Their heads are covered with ragged shawls and torn called dresses envelop their

shawis and torn calico dresses envelop their limbs.

One woman said to the policeman who gave her a loaf of bread:—

"I don't know what to do sometimes. I have three children and the eldest is only twelve years of age. One of them has been a cripple since her birth; and I have not had a mouthful for three days. One lady that I spoke to gave me a pound of butter from her meat safe. Well, the lady was very good, but I had nothing else to eat, and the butter was no use to me, so I swapped it off for a loaf of oread with the woman that keeps in the basement. Then a good man came to visit us and he gave sugar-cured ham for the family; but he had to give us flity cents to buy lirewood so that we could cook it. Well, now, I have been getting soup here every day, and as it is always hot and good I can do without firewood. God bless the people who help the poor, for when you are poor there are very lew friends to help you."

A number of negroes were giving assistance to the poor at this place for their soup and bread. Captain Ulman distributed 501 tickets to the women and children wno called at the station bouse for reliet. Those 501 tickets represented about 2,300 persons, nearly all families. One hundred and ninety-one loaves of bread were also given out, and in every quart of soup, which, by the way, was excellent, there were three or four lumps of good tender beef. Mr. Ranhoffer, the chef, stated yesterday that the soup was made in a satisfactory manner, and that as fast as the people came for soup he would be able to serve it.

A little Italian boy came with his fiddle on his arm and got half a loaf of bread and drank a quart of soup, which he guiped down with all the terrible intensity of a famished young wolf. There are a large number of Chinamen in this ward, but they do not seem to want soup, as, in fact, they would rather have rice in bags, which they would like to cook in the miserable dens which they frequent and inhabit. Three hundred and sixty gallons of soup were made at the kitchen in Water street, but t One woman said to the policeman who gave her

# PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Childhood and Poverty-12,000 Garments Given Away-A Pastor Without a Church or a Home-lost and Found-Good Cheer from the Clergy-Barefooted Girls on the Cold Pavement.

Studen's of human nature as well as philanthro pists would yesterday have found a study full of deepest interest in the court yard of St. John's chapel. The long line extending from the schoolroom door to the street presented every phase of raggedness and wretchedness. Little children playing in the vestibule would sometimes peer out with curious eyes upon the throng of the misera ble with whom they had become familiar, and, such is the innocence of childish hearts, they would laugh immoderately at one who was pointed out, and turn away to cry at the sad spectacle of another, whose face was intended to be carefully hidden from their prying glances. These little ones seemed like flecks of sunshine falling here and there in the midst of all this shadow. They added to the picture of m'sery by contrast, and, no doubt, they brought hope and

AIDING THE HEIPLESS. pleasure to these poor beings, who accepted the baim of their smiles and queer questions and merry laughter as they did the bread and meat that was given them, with thank ful hearts. The children, too, were there tanght the great lesson of charity, and saw at a giance how pleasure entered into many hearts where bitand thankfulness bridged many a gulf. Over 1,000 families received food yesterday, and over 3,000

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND GARMENTS having been received and given to the poor during the past three weeks.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN IN DISTRESS. Few of the episodes of life's struggles and disap-pointments that have been brought to public notice will appeal more strongly to the sympathies of the educated than the following:-A col-legian who graduated with high honors and subsequently passed through the law school and the full course of the Theological Seminary, and who has received the highest testimonials

from well known divines, has applied at the Guild for assistance to procure some immediate employ ment suited to his extreme necessities. He brought to the pulpit a varied experience as an editor, a lawyer and a traveller for many years in distan lands. Above all, he was sincere and eloquen with the cloquence born of earnestness and honest conviction. Years passed by, during which he enjoyed A PLEASANT PASTORAL LIFE,

and now he finds himself without a church in which to preach or a house in which to live. He

and now he finds himself without a church in which to preach or a house in which to live. He came to New York with the expectation of getting a pastorate, and has been disappointed. What resource has he? He cannot well labor both in the fold of the Church and outside. What can he do? The Church and outside. What can he do? The Church and the world will both judge him harshly it be does not choose his secular employment carefully. Yet how can one stop to choose from the positions by means of which he may obtain a livelihood? In the meantime his whe and children may be starving. Such is his case, and if ever a man deserves the sympathy of those who call themselves Christians, it is the clergyman. There are peculiar circumstances in this case which only appeal for and amply justify a kinder consideration, a warmer sympathy and a more willing aid.

Mr. Palmer reports that a few days ago he visited No. 237 West Thirteenth street to pay \$10 donated through the Guild by "E. N. L." to the family living there, and found that they had moved, and furthermore that the said family before leaving had received ample assistance from various sources. The visitor therefore suggests to "E. N. L." that the money be paid to "W. S. H.," whose case is noticed below, unless a different disposal shall be determined upon by the contributor.

"W. S. H." was visited in answer to a letter written to the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, in which he writes, "I have abstained from asking help as long as I could, but I am starving." He was found to be an intelligent gentleman, a copylst, and out of employment since November. His wise has done some little sewing, making about fity cents a week, The landlord has been very kind, but is poor, and cannot keep them any longer. Without plompt help they will be houseless, without sufficient clothing and almost starving. Both husband and wife are anxious to get work.

Mrs. Schaffer, No. 439 West Thirty-ninth street, is very ill. Her husband, who is a veteran of the Mexican war, has long suicered irom wounds, and is n

Mrs. Schaffer, No. 439 West Thirty-ninth street, is very ill. Her husband, who is a veteran of the Mexican war, has long suffered from wounds, and is now utterly unable to work. There are two children, the oldest being the principal support of the lamily, and now out of work. They had no shoes but the soles of old boots, tied around their feet with strips of cloth. They had no lood and no bed clothing. Yet the mother of these poor children belonged to an aristocratic family, and her parents, the Wakeleys, are buried in Trinity Churchyard. GOOD CHEER FROM THE CLERGY.

The following will explain itself:—

23 West Twenty-famile Sterer, March 12, 1874.

233 West Twenty-Thind Street. March 12, 1874.

My Dear Ms. Wiswall—My relations, Messys. Edward and John Burke, have sent me \$100 for the poor of New York to be applied as I see it. I enclose the check to you for the use of St. John's Guild in their good work, which may God bless and prosper. Very truly yours, FREDERICK OGILBY.

"I GIVE IT WITH PLEASURE." Mr. Walter Parker, agent of the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers, yesterday gave a pass to Boston to the Guild for a poor woman and her child, saving, "Sir, I give it to you with the great-est pleasure."

est pleasure."

THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY
was opened yesterday for the benefit of the poor,
and many fine pictures were placed on exhibition
for the first time in this city.

#### THE RELIEF FUND.

Donations for the poor received by the HERALD and not previously acknowledged :-

Charles Francis Adams Mitchell, for the baby 

St. John's Guild and the Downtown

Poor. The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt :-[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings attached to St. John's chape!, Varick street, between

From M. D. THROUGH C. V. B. OSTRANDE	\$5 00 R
E. A. L.:	10 00
Mrs. Henry W. Clark	
Mrs. E. Kassein	D. 10 00
Edward and John Burke	100 00
F. Humpheys,	10 00
Wheeler & Wilson	25 00
Cash	2 00
J. T. Van Rensseler	10 00
Howe Machine Company	25 00
E. P. Dutton	10 00
Frederick A. O. Schraz	10 00
Mr. Bogardus	2 00
C. H. Read	5 00
Caswell, Hazzard & Co	25 00
The Singer Manufacturing Company	25 00
Puckhoffer	1 00
J. A. D	5 00
Anonymous (put on table)	5 00
A Friend	5 00
H	2 00
From Mary and Mattle, for widow's ren	nt 5 00
Unknown	2 00
Through Kennedy & Hutchinson-Lit Child	ttle
Previously acknowledged	\$326 00 10,592 61

# THANKS TO MR. STEWART.

The ladies of the Dorcas Society, connected with the Berean Baptist church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, desire to express their thanks to Mr A. T. Stewart for his generous gift of fiannels and muslin to aid the society in relieving the poor

# SIXTH WARD.

Bread to Accompany the Daily Supply of Soup at the Centre Street Kitchen. New York, March 13, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As we have no bread on hand at present for distribution at the soup house located at No. 110 Centre street, and are apparently not likely to have any, I think it would be prudent to have a portion of the amount realized from the late benefit at the Bowery Theatre for the relief of the poor of the

Sixth ward converted to the purchase of bread for those who are sufering and apply for relief in that particular locality.

It will take at least 250 loaves per day, and that number I am satisfied, with care, will supply the several demands. Consequently during every day that the soup nouse will be in operation it will re-

that the soup house will be in operation it will require \$20.

I do not think that the money could be expended to any better advantage, owing to the extraordinary gmouth of suffering in the district. Most respectfully,

THOMAS J. KENNLDY,

Captain Sixth Precinct Police.

[In answer to the above suggestion from Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct Police, he is authorized to precinct he bread needed for distribution at the Centre Street Kitchen to the poor of the Sixth, ward and the b' therefor will be

#### THIRTEENTH WARD.

Contributions of Bread by Citizens TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have this day received the following contributions of bread for the poor of the Thirteenth pre-

Ronss, Bell & Co., No. 435 Grand street, 500 loaves.

Adam Kutzelman, No. 31 Lewis street, 50 loaves.

John J. Kennedy, No. 162 Clinton street, 100

Peter Relyea, No. 3 Willett street, 100 loaves.

John Reiss, No. 115 Delancey street, 50 loaves.

William Koster, No. 212 Delancey street, 100 loaves.

loaves.
Abraham Strauss, No. 167 Delancey street, 25 doaves.
Gilbert B. Wood, No. 103 Clinton street, 150 Saffer & Bros., No. 127 Attorney street, 400

oaves.
Peter A. Walsh, No. 443 Grand street, 100 loaves.
Total, 1,575 loaves.
Total contributions of bread to date, 6,215 loaves.
Respectually,
Captain Thirteenth Precinct Police.

#### NINETEENTH WARD.

A Donation of Bread. NEW YORK, Rarch 11, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Enclosed please find an order on Mr. S. B. Clark, No. 496 Grand street, for 100 loaves of bread, which I should be pleased to have distributed to the poor of the Nineteenth ward by your generous aid. Very respectfully yours.

E. T. DAVIS, No. 56 William street.

# TWENTIETH WARD.

Gifts of Bread by Generous Citizens. NEW YORK, March 13, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— Messrs. Golden Brotners, hatte:s, of No. 517 Eighth avenue, having lately contributed 1,000 loaves of bread to the poor of the Twentieth ward, and said contribution having been all given out, I take contribution having been all given out, I take pleasure in announcing to the destitute families of the Iwentieth police precinct that the members of my command have accided to lurnish tickets for 2,000 eight cent loaves of bread. The tickets are now ready to be distributed at this station. I have also received this morning 100 ten cent loaves of bread from Mrs. Margaret Smith, No. 248 West Twenty-minh street. West Twenty-inith street.

And flity from M. Weinstock, livery stable keeper, No. 386 highth avenue.

JOHN McELWAIN,
Captain Twentieth Precinct Police.

#### TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The following additional contributions have been received at the Twenty-second precinct station

this day :-One hundred loaves of bread from B. Richardson, No. 692 Eighth avenue, Firty loaves of bread from James F. Farrall, No. No. 692 Eighth avenue.

Fitty loaves of bread from James F. Farrall, No. 758 Eighth avenue.

Fitty loaves of bread from Edward Flynn, No.

831 Tenth avenue.
Fitty loaves of bread from Walter Stafford, Fiftyseventh street and Tenth avenue.

Fity loaves of bread from Miles A. Stafford, Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues,
Fitty loaves of bread from Mr. Lowenstein, No.

707 Eighth avenue.
Twenty-five loaves of bread from William J. Twenty-five loaves of bread from William J. Colby, No. 831 Tentn avenue.

Twenty-five loaves of bread from C. Stirn, No. 640 Eleventh avenue.

Twenty-five loaves of bread from Joseph Barker, No. 831 Tenth avenue.

Fitty pounds or meat every week from W. Bradley, stall No. 44 Central Market, Seventh avenue and Forty-minth street.

Thirty pounds of meat from an unknown lady.

Twenty-five loaves of bread from an unknown friend.

friend.
Alot of children's underciothes from W. Bur-bridge, No. 688 Ninth avenue.
THOMAS KILLILEA. Captain Twenty-second Precinct Po

#### TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCY.

Donations of Food. NEW YORK, March 13, 1874.

I have this day received the following contributions for the benefit of the poor of this precinct :-

Mr. Thomas Gillis, No. 138 West thirtieth street, 100 loaves of bread.

Mr. William McMahon, Nos. 494 and 496 Sixth avenue, 300 loaves of bread.

Mr. John H. Dresier, No. 261 Sixth avenue, 80 loaves of bread.

Mr. John H. Seeler, No. 261 Sixth avenue, 80 loaves of bread. bread. Mr. John Crawford, No. 396 Sixth avenue, one

barrel of bread and crackers.
Mr. Edward Bailey, No. 518 Sixth avenue, 11 J. Wall & Son, No. 338 Sixth avenue, 10 loaves of bread. James Hogan & Co., one barrel of potatoes and one barrel of turnips.

JOHN H. McCULLOGH.

Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

# ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL

This institution, in Fifth street, between avenues B and C, was founded in 1865, and is in charge of "The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis." who were incorporated by special act of the Legis-lature in 1866. The object of the institution is the gratuitous care of the sick, aged, infirm and poor. In 1873 the whole number of patients treated was 1,564, the daily average number being 180. The patients are entirely from the poorer and working classes, without any distinction as to creed or nationality, although the majority are of German origin. The receipts of the institution during the year 1873, with the exception of \$3,000 from the city, \$500 from the Irish Emigrant Society and about \$300 from personal friends of the patients, consisted entirely of voluntary contributions, colected by the Sisters of St. Francis as alms from door to door, and of which no accurate account is kept. The Sisters also in the same manner collect the provisions and supplies from charitable persons. The services of the Sisters and most of the medical attendance is gratuitous; also most of the other work done in the institution. Nearly the entire income, therefore, is used for the charitable purposes of the institution.

The detailed account for 1873 is as follows:— In 1873 the whole number of patients treated was

Received from the city. Received from the Irish Emigrant Society. Received from individuals for the support of patients. Received in cash donations and voluntary contributions.	300
Total receipts	\$11,383
Interest on \$62,250, indebtedness of the institution. Salaries to the attending physicians, the engineer, carpenter and one male waiter. Paid for clothing. Paid for fuel and lights. Paid for medicine and medical supplies. Paid for furniture, beds and bedding.	3,060 1,313 1,652
Total	#11 4gg

The permanent indebtedness of the institution is \$62,250, which has been increased \$1,500 during the present winter, as, on account of the hard times, the contributions have decreased and \$675 had been charged by the city for Croton water for the hospital.

# MALEADMINISTRATION.

How the City's Charities Are Mismanaged-The Abuses of "The Free Labor Bureau"-Worthy Poor Kept Out of Work, and the Unworthy Obtain Em-

Of all our many municipal public charities there is none more deserving of encouragement than that "charity" which professes to have for its object the enabling the honest poor to obtain that which they need more than all the mere money and mere bounty in the world-"work." But in this very department of our public charities the grossest abuses are said to prevail, and to such an extent as to neutralize the "charity" and to render it a "nuisance." The charges brought against that branch of the public charities of the city of New York known as "The Free Labor Bureau" by those who claim to have watched the workings of the institution from the first are very serious and militate strongly against the idea of its being a

"charity" at all.

It is alleged that only or principally the lowest and vilest characters of both sexes resort to this establishment; that such help as it is calculated to afford is thus given almost wholly to the undeserving. Male and female thieves are said to be among its habitual frequenters, who attempt through its agency to get entrance into respectable families in the semi-confidential capacity of "help." Women, too, of the loosest reputation are alleged to haunt the offices of this so-called "public charity," and to trust to its agencies to

paid on presentation at the Herald office.—ED. | obtain situations which they could never expect to gain by any other channel.

"Go there in 1875 and you will see just the sam faces as you saw there in 1874," said an habitue of the place to the HERALD representative. "Every time I have come here for a place I have always nearly. The men are merely loaters and loungers, who don't want work, but just come here to sit by the fire and chat and idle, as it costs them nothing." Secondly, it is alleged that the "tallest" kind of lying is practised by the clerks in their reports of the "beneficent operations" of this "charity."

Of course it is the report. seen the same men and the same women, pretty

kind of lying is practised by the clerks in their reports of the "beneficent operations" of this "charity."

Of course it is "a point" with the officials to make out that this bureau of theirs has given the greatest possible amount of employment gratis to the greatest possible amount of employment gratis to the greatest possible amount of employment gratis to the greatest possible number of "situations procured," and it is distinctly and definitely charged that the cherks have not and do not bestate to grossly magnify the amount of "employment" octained through the agency of this institution.

How Pigures Can Liz.

It has been alleged that the so-called "official report" of the "Free Labor Bureau" "exaggerated" the number of situations really obtained for women by 7.079 over and above the actual number in the year 1870 alone, and by 1,208 too many for the male situations obtained in that year. In 1871, it is said, the "official figures" lied by 17,017 "situations;" in 1872 the official figures lied by nearly 4,500 situations. These "lying figures," it has been officially charged, were "cooked" by clerks in the employ of the Bureau, and have tended to cast discredit and disgrace upon the institution.

But not only by figures and report have the officials of this institution misrepresented it; but it being their "point" to swell the number of situations affirmed by them for the "poor" they have, it is alleged, in all cases of trouble between the employers and their "help" taken the part of the latter, no matter how undeserving they may have been. Has a man or woman been found unworthy of his or ner "situation," and oeen as such "reported" to the office of the Bureau, his or her fault has been overlooked and the man or woman, despite of it, still been recommended and sent leswhere, because such is the interest indirectly of the employés of the Bureau.

Consequently "ne "help" have been thus indirectly encouraged to be impertinent, and as they soon discovered that whether they kept their places or not it made no di

founded, and the "Free Labor Bureau" became the pest of housekeepers.

Mean while, the really worthy poor and industrious, for whose reliet the charity was organized, were kept in the background. They were not in layor with the management, and their ciaims were completely lost sight of in the noisy self-assertion of the worthese.

savor with the management, and their claims were completely lost sight of in the noisy self-assertion of the worthess.

Bestdes all this,

"A CHARITY RING"

was formed in the course of time between the clerks and the men and women seeking situations. The latter began to lee the former, who, in return for their "little rake," would recommend those parties, even when they knew them to be utterly wo thless, to employers.

The "ice" system works badly in two ways. First, the worthless man or woman who is not readly in want uses the city's charity thus for his or her own selfish ends, while, second, the really poor and deserving, for whom this very charity was started, not having the fifty cents or dollar to fee the official, are deprived of those benefits for which the city pays.

Again, it is alleged that various officials connected with this Bureau add to their gains by receiving fees from "employers" for giving them just such "heip" as they want. Now, there is nothing dishonest in this, so far as the employers are concerned, but it is in violation of the regulations and of fair play, for the city pays its money to those very officials for furnishing these very employers with "just the help they want" for nothing.

It has even been hinted to the Herall prepresentative that certain male and lemale thieves and oriminals have been afforded the lacinities of the Free Bureau "for a consideration," and that in one case where a girl was reported to the office as a thief, she was yet within a week alterwards strongly recommended for a new situation by a clerk who had been "seen."

High SALARIES
have also been paid to the administrators of the

have also been paid to the administrators of the city's charities in this line. The superintendent of the Bureau has received \$3,500 per annum, and

of the Burreau has received \$3,500 per annum, and the expenses of the Bureau have exceeded the appropriation by over \$11,000 yearly. The illegal fees of cierks have been alleged to exceed \$10,000 per annum, and there have been several sinceures. Several of the officials are alleged to have been utterly unworthy of their trust and to have been men of dissolute and drunken habits, whose lives have brought the institution into bad odor. Several indies have assured the Heraldo representative that they have always been compelled to associate the officers of the Free Bureau with the idea of impertinence and insult, while several apparently nonest and intelligent working men and women have stated to him that it is next to impossible for a really decent and deserving man to obtain a situation through its agency, while the verdict of many seemingly unprejudiced people is that it is a mere shell and a mere sham, answering no purposes of true "charity" or true usefulness. It has been confessedly mismanaged from \$100,000 of the public money without any adequate benefit to the poor.

But it seems to be simply a matter of justice to state that the present head of the Free Labor Bureau, Mr. Edridge, who has recently been appointed, is aware of the bad odor which has pervaded his institution, and is attempting to remedy its abuses. Mr. Edridge claims that the office of superintendent has been abolished and that he himself receives but \$800 a year and "no perquisites;" that he is gradually reducing the monthly pay roil from \$1,200 to \$300, that he is prepared to remove at once any clerk who will take a fee from either applicant or employer, and that he is doing all in his power to weed out the unworthy and to all the deserving poor to obtain honest work, which was the original and sole object of this most work work has pervaled his recently mer.

# honest work, which was the original and object of this most worthy but until recently wofully managed "charity." BROOKLYN SOUP KITCHENS.

There were 3,394 persons fed on soup and bread at the Fourth precinct kitchen, Vanderbilt avenue, yesterday. In the Tenth precinct kitchen, Berger street, the number fed was 1,092. During the past three weeks 55,000 people have been supplied with soup in the kitchens named. Contributions to continue the good work are solicited by the Captains of the Fourth and Tenth.

#### THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT CONTENTION SETTLED.

A final meeting of the Ninety-sixth regiment was held last night at No. 9 Second avenue, at which the report of the committee appointed to visit General Shaler, on the advice of General Adjuvisit General Shaler, on the advice of General Adjutant Rathbone, was submitted to the regiment. The committee reported that General Staier declared his high esteem and confidence in the regiment generally, which he had not intended to offend in any way by the order relative to the evacuation of the Central Market Almory. The regiment, he thought, had received full satisfaction in the delivery of its arms and equipments and by the appointment of its oldest captain to its command. The unfavorable position in which the regiment had been was due to the disobedience of the three field officers, who refused to evacuate the armory and whom alone he desired to blame. The General further gave the regiment his well meant advice not to have quite as much to do with the newspapers as hitherto had been the case. The report was received by the assembled regiment, and, the explanation of the General being considered satisfactory, the regiment concluded for the future to abandon all opposition to the order and go on with its duties, drills, &c., as usual.

# THE MURDERED PEDLER.

The Mock Inquisition at Princeton Coroner Britton and the District Attorney to Investigate the Case.

The Star Chamber inquisition into the murder of the unfortunate New York pedier, Krauskopf, was continued at Princeton yesterday. The refusal of this high Court to admit either the HERALD reporter or the public has not only aroused public indignation to the highest pitch, but it is indignation to the highest pitch, but it is to be made the subject of legal investigation. Coroner Britton, when interviewed yesterday, stated that he would hold an inquest. District Attorney Beasley, of Mercer county, also assured the Herald representative that he regards the scalled inquisition at Princeton as a disgrace and he will insist on a thorough investigation before the Coroner. It is also the intention to have the conduct of the junta in the Star Chamber brought before the Grand Jury.

The body of Krauskopf was taken to New York yesterday for interment, His pistol was found about flity yards from the place where the body was found. No evidence of an important character was given yesterday. Coroner Britton has empanelled a jury to investigate the case properly.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The Irish Convention, to make final arrange-

ments about the procession on St. Patrick's Day, met at Hibernia Hall last evening, and after a lively discussion about the implied change of programme, as to the review by the Mayor in Union square, the meeting finally resolved to abide by the law and adopt whatever route the authorities designated. Mr. E. L. Carey, Secretary of the Convention, prepared a programme of the general proceedings on St. Patrick's Day, which the delegates unanimously accepted. A stormy time had been anticipated by the members of the Convention, but the proceedings passed over with great unanimity. The programme will be announced to-morrow.

# PEACE IN EUROPE.

A General Review of the Situation as It Is.

WHAT THE GERMANS SAY.

Pen Pictures of Bismarck and the Kaiser.

Relixion in the Empire and Condition of the Churches in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1874. "Yes," said a famous general, who was speaking

to me, with an earnestness and gravity peculiarly German, "yes, we desire to have peace with France and with all other countries. We Germans have no love of military glory. We look upon war as a hard necessity, which takes us from our studies and our interests, and which brings nothing worth having in return. We conceal our trophies of victory even, and put them out of the way; for in sober truth we are ashamed of them. We have said to ourselves over and over again. 'is this world so constituted that the race through it is really to the swift and the battle to the strong? We were unworthy of victory, yet we won it. If success had come to us in after years, when we had done enough for mankind to eserve it, we should have understood and appreciated our triumph. We do not understand it now. It confuses our ideas of right and wrong. We were culprits, and yet we have been rewarded."

I thought that the old warrior looked very noble as he spoke, and that as he humbled himself he was exalted. "Yes," he resumed sadly, "we wish for peace and it is very far from us. France is again arming. She is seeking for allies. France has allies in all

the Catholic States of Europe. Austria, too, is bidding high for the support of Russia. We are surrounded upon all sides by doubtful friends or open enemies. Our army is one that fights well, but which, from the nature of its organization, cannot fight often without putting a complete stop to our social machine, leaving our fields untilled and our workshops untenanted. We are determined to put an end to this state of things. We will not be kept in a state of perpetual alarm. France must either conquer us or we will have her friendship, or we

we are determined to have is

PEACE. PERMANENT PEACE. "Our people do not like military government, but they will submit to it till France and Austria are nable and quiet or dead. All sensible and honest persons are dissatisfied with the terms of peace granted to France. They say we should have taken no money. We did not want it. It has all gone and must go to the army, and now we are still so frightened of the French that we are obliged to keep up a military establishment altogether beyond our resources. The expenditure necessary to maintain it leaves us nothing for our schools, nothing for science, nothing for art, and the standard of our education is already materially lowered. We cannot, we will not, keep up so large an army. We will make friends with France we will destroy her, and Austria, too, if she interferes on religious grounds. What we should have done at the close of the last war with France, and what we will do next time France troubles us is to take away from the country and export to our own every sheep, every ox, every fowl, every horse she possesses. We will blow up every French bridge, we will tear up every French railway, and then France must spend flity or a hundred years in regaining the damage we have done."

PRINCE BISMARCK SEEN FACE TO FACE The mightiest statesman in the world is a tall, bald man, with some white hair. He wears a military uniform to please the sovereign, though he is rather inclined to ease and looseness, having a certain flaborness of flesh and a stomach not easy in tight clothes. But the man is very upright, very strong, very pleasant, very affable. He is so wonderfully elastic in his movements that he might be an India rubber man. He looks in robust health till examined closery, and then an observer begins to notice painful spasms and contractions of the face, which reveal over-excited nerves. In manner he is a rollicking, overbearing man. Wife, children and friends stand in awe of him. He will not even listen to remonstrance, still less to contradiction. He strides over his enemies and acquaintances, nodding to the latter as he puts his foot upon the former. The man is of a giant appeand black bread, served without a tablecloth, for breakfast. His dinner is of mighty meats in plenty, washed down or doated in large goblets of strong surgundy. He smokes and works and talks per-His home is like a volcano in constant eruption. His secretaries cannot stand his work long; they are obliged to give in from sheer expleased; very formidable, very rash, very impudent at all times. He is not a far-sighted man or he would not have rushed into a religious war so abruptly. He is rather an astonished man, who has become mighty in spite of errors; often because of errors, and who believes that everything may be done by courage and opportunity. He is, so to say, a man who has stunned himself with his own noise, and who keeps on bawling because it seems to bewilder other people and to make every-

body shut his ears and give in to him. BISMARCK'S CHARACTER. He is a man of very bold and ready wit. Some learned professor, member of the German Diet, told the House that the German Ambassadors were too highly paid, and quoted the anecdote of a poor Ambassador of Frederick the Great who complained of the smallness of his salary. those who laugh at your poverty that you have 100,000 armed men behind it." heard of that dead nonsense," answered Bismarck, "and I even thought I had been present at its funeral." Up jumped the Professor again, and maintained, with some heat, the historical accuracy of his story. "Ah," observed Prince Bismarck, with a rollicking laugh, "I dare say you believe it to be true, but my doubts about it first arose when I was an Ambassador myself." THE EMPEROR KING.

Every one whose opinion is worth having agrees that a more respectable man than the present Emperor of Germany never sat upon a throne. He s so rigorous an idea of his duty that it lately nearly killed him; for a few months ago he considered it right to receive so many people who had come to him for an audience that he took his afternoon drive for tresh air somewhat later than usual and caught cold; but he would not rest, and then he caught cold again and had inflammation of the He is better now, but still very feeble, and the old warrior will probably never mount his horse again. For some years past he has not ridden save when obliged to do so; but last summer he passed eight hours in the saddle at a review. He cannot walk easily now; but he is still able to receive his Ministers standing, and, when he does so, he looks not unlike a chained lion. His physicians have been recommending him warmer climate, which is another form of death warrant, but he hesitates to take their advice, because he is jealous of his power and unwilling to ioose his hold on it. Besides, he is alraid of a regency, because the precedents for a regency in Prussia are not encouraging. His son, too, the Crown Prince, and especially the Crown Princess, who are said to rule him, are unpopular. The Crown Prince is charged with insincerity. He is a dim and shanowy person, who, doubtless, means well, but does not see his way clearly in any direction. The old newspaper quarrel between father and son is heated now, and the Emperor King has an unspeakable love for his heir. Prince King has an unspeakable love for his heir. Prince hasmarck, too, has been included in the reconcilation, both he and the Crown Prince having been irightened by the King's liness. But such reconcilations are fragile things, and there will be great changes when William, Conqueror, is gone.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP IN THE GERMAN DIET.

The prelate was seated with his back to the light, in a dim room at a Berlin hotel. He was a

grave, reverend, old man, and his manners were marked by that exquisite courtesy which seems like an inborn grace and is a striking characteristic of the French superior clergy. I knew that he and the Catholic party had been just outvoted. They had counted upon that; but they had not counted on seeing so large a majority against them. They had expected the support of the Catholic Polish memoers of the German Partiament, but even these politicians had stood aloof from them. Yet the bishop did not look discouraged. It is very difficult to discourage a French bishop, and this one seemed patient, as though he was prepared for a long struggle against worldly errors and worldly unreason, but by no means inclined to give way. "Nothing can be more contrary to the truth," said he, mildly, when we had begun to talk, "than to assert that we have intrigued against the German government or that we have seeted in any way hostile to it. The powers that be are ordained of God. We have not sought to overthrow them or to diminish their temporal authority; but we cannot and do not acknowledge their supremacy over the revealed law of God. We have endeavered firmly to explain this to the German people, and we have been prevented from doing so. All that we asked was to be heard, we desired to speak im French, and our wish was not granted. Then we desired to speak upon this question only in French, and our wish was not granted. Then we desired to speak upon this question only in French, and gain our request was denied. We cannot speak German: the language current in Alsace is a patois, or dialect, which is neither French nor German. It could not with propriety be used in a parliamentary debate. The Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine, therefore, are officially declared to be deat and dumb, and there is a sort of mockery in requiring their presence at a Parliament where they can neither French nor hear. A rumor has been industriously circulated by influential persons that we are trying to obtain the chief power in the state. It is an unio

"That is briefly our case, as it now stands, and you may state the facts of it, upon my authority, though I must beg you to without my name. I have the courage of my opinions. I shall probably do anything which may offend the German government unnecessarily."

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the recent death of the Queen dowager. The Crown Prince of Prussia has \$8,000 a year and \$30,000 a year more from his wife, the Princess Royal of England.

OPINIONS OF A STOCKBROKER.

The gentleman before me was a stout man, with an exuberance of health and high spirits. His body was so round and his legs were so short that he looked not unlike a barrel turned upside down and standing on its vent pogs. He had an amazing quantity of watch chain, shiny boots, a shiny bald head, and appeared altogether as though he were made of some coarse substance highly varnished. "We know," said he, in a loud strident voice, that is to say, "we," stockbrokers, "that Prince lismarck will have his way with the Catholics, and that is all we want to know. If the Prussian Ministry could be upset by a Parliamentary division, as in England, we should watch the struggle as we watch our cash boxes; but, as it cannot be upset, we do not trouble ourselves about futile opposition. The Catholics are, I believe, in a minority. If they were in a majority it would be just the same while Bismarck lives. If Bismarck were to die our best paper would suffer a depreciation of ten per cent, and all speculative business would come to a standstill or go to ruin. I have no confidence in the future. Bismarck, Moitke and Von Roon will leave no successors; but I have every confidence in the present."

It would be interesting to inquire into the precise number of Christians who attend the sixty churches of Berlin, considering that this imperial city is the headquarters of the Protestant army now inastered for the final overthrow of the Moman Catholic fath. The famous English diergyman, Rowland Hill, once told a story in the pulpit of how he had met a man in an ale house who decisimed irrously against the Bible. Rowland Hill asked him it he had ever rend the Bible, and the man in the ale house said he had not read it because he did not believe in it. A Berlin professor of European reputation told me frankly that no educated German was a believer in their p